

(c) *Rhynchotragus guentheri wroughtoni*, subsp. n.

Very similar in size to *R. guentheri*, but markedly different in colouring.

General colour dark yellowish grizzle, which fades but slightly as it extends on to shoulders, sides, and haunches. The grizzling ends abruptly underneath, where the chest and abdomen are pure white, unlike *R. guentheri*, in which the yellow grizzling fades somewhat gradually into the pale pinkish buff of the chest and abdomen. The crest is rather darker, as also are the muzzle and the legs, than in *R. guentheri*, while the ears are longer and broader than in any other except *R. cavendishi*. At first sight it looks not unlike *R. cavendishi*, but the skull-measurements soon separate the two.

For skull-measurements *vide* Table.

Hab. Foot-hills of Mt. Abul Kassim, Wabi River, Gallaland, Abyssinia, within 20 miles west of Sheikh Hussein. Altitude 3500 feet.

Type. Adult male. Shot Oct. 21st, 1908. B.M. no. 9. G. 1. 39.

For this subspecies I propose the name *Rhynchotragus guentheri wroughtoni*, in honour of my friend Mr. R. C. Wroughton.

VII.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of New-Zealand Coleoptera.* By Major T. BROWN, F.E.S.

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RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

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Aræoscapus ardens.
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Stilboderma impressipennis.
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CYLINDRORHINIDÆ.

Sargon hudsoni.

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Erirhinus insignis.
 — *insolitus.*

Erirhinus spadiceus.
 — castigatus.
 Eugnomus antennalis.
 — femoralis.
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 — morosus.

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Aphocelis versicolor.
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 Zeacalles lepidulus.
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 Clypeolus cineraceus.
 Acalles fuscidorsis.
 — igneus.
 — altus.
 — albistrigalis.
 — præsetosus.
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 Sympedius rectirostris.
 Omœacalles perspicuus.
 Torilus grisicollis.
 Onias latusulcatus.
 — ornatus.
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 Kentraulax, gen. nov.
 Getacalles favosus.
 Bæorhynchodes cristatus.

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 Rhinanisus gracilis.
 — elongatus.
 — subconvexus.
 — suturalis.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

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LAMIDÆ.

Somatidia websteriana.
 — heterarthra.
 — testacea.
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 — lineifera.
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EUMOLPIDÆ.

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Arnomus viridicollis.
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GALERUCIDÆ.

Luperus angulararius.
 — scutellaris.
 — lewisi.
 — axyrocharis.
 — palialis.
 — asperellus.

Group Otiorhynchidæ.

Nicæana infuscata, sp. n.

Elongate, subovate, opaque, piceous; densely covered with depressed small round scales, pale chocolate and greyish, those of the former colour covering most of the dorsum, but intermingled with a few grey ones, which latter are most numerous near the sides and posterior declivity; the setæ are moderately slender and greyish principally; antennæ pale ferruginous, finely setose; legs fusco-testaceous, bearing greyish setæ.

Head and rostrum about a third shorter than thorax, the

squamæ and setæ greyish. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, widest before the middle, apparently closely punctate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* elongate-obovate, slightly arenate and hardly wider than thorax at the base, striate-punctate. *Tibiæ* a little flexuous, mucronate at the inner extremity. *Tarsi* moderately broad, their third joint dilated and lobed, claws small.

Antennæ robust; the scape gradually incrassate and attaining the front of thorax; funiculus longer than scape, basal joint stouter but hardly longer than second, neither elongated, 3-7 obconical; club oblong-oval, triarticulate. *Eyes* scarcely free from thorax, widely distant above, flat, longitudinally oval rather than rotundate. *Scrobes* foveiform, subapical, situated almost on the upper surface. Posterior *corbels* simple, without any external truncature.

Distinguishable by the infusate dorsum.

Length (rostr. incl.) $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Hanmer, Canterbury. One from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Inophlæus quadricollis, sp. n.

Ovate-oblong, opaque, densely covered with depressed, small, coppery squamæ, and with numerous decumbent squamiform setæ of a somewhat testaceous hue; antennæ and tarsi dark ferruginous.

Rostrum almost as long as thorax, with two broad longitudinal grooves separated by a well-defined carina. *Thorax* quadrate, slightly narrowed but not rounded in front; its dorsal furrow is broad and distinct throughout, between it and each side there is another broader, less regular, and more shallow impression, its close punctuation is quite concealed. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* suboblong, nearly vertical and attenuate behind, shoulders oblique, so that the base barely exceeds that of the thorax; suture slightly elevated from the base to halfway down the declivity; third interstices distinctly elevated at the base, but flat behind the middle; the fifth very gradually raised backwards and terminating at the sides, on the summit of the posterior declivity, as large horizontal prominences; there is a similar protuberance in line with each of the third, but situated further back; the apices are obtusely produced singly; there are four series of punctures on each elytron, rather unequal in size, none approximated; the sides are inflexed and bear three series of punctures.

The *scape* attains the back of the eye. *Funiculus* sparingly

pilose, basal two joints almost equally elongate, 3-7 elongate-obconical. *Club* very elongate, rather narrow, triarticulate. *Ocular lobes* well developed. *Eyes* oblique, somewhat acuminate in front. *Tibiæ* flexuous, corbels of the posterior rather flat, but without any external truncature.

I. sternalis most nearly resembles this species, but the rostrum has a more sharply defined carina; the thorax is broader and more rounded near the front and appears more, though but slightly, narrowed towards the base; the posterior elytral prominences are more sharply defined, and there is tawny squamosity near the sides and behind; the apices are more prolonged, and joints 3-6 of the funiculus are almost oviform. The hind body is narrower. The corbels of the hind tibiæ have a very narrow external truncature.

Length (rost. incl.) 5; breadth 2 lines.

Invercargill. One specimen from Mr. A. Philpott.

Inophlæus latificus, sp. n.

Elongate, subdepressed, rufo-piceous, densely covered with round flattened scales of a reddish coppery hue, and with a few depressed but not coarse setæ; tip of rostrum and antennæ dark rufous; legs and tarsi rufo-piceous.

Rostrum slightly shorter than thorax, not obviously grooved, with a sharply defined central carina. *Scapæ* subclavate at apex, attaining the back of the eye. *Funiculus* with equally elongate basal two joints, 3-7 elongate-obconical. *Club* very elongate, opaque, and pubescent. *Head* moderately convex, with a linear impression along the vertex. *Thorax* only one-tenth broader than long, slightly broader near the front than elsewhere, a little obliquely narrowed in front, gradually and slightly narrowed behind, its median groove broad and distinct; near each side in front there is a broad oblique impression, its punctuation hidden; the greyish setæ are most numerous near the sides. *Scutellum* small, covered with yellowish scales. *Elytra* rather narrow, parallel-sided from the shoulders backwards, much narrowed behind, apices not prolonged but individually rounded; humeral angles oblique, their base not wider than that of the thorax; dorsum plane, but with a slight basal elevation of the third interstices; the fifth interstices gradually elevated backwards and appearing to limit the disk at the sides, they end abruptly and form obvious horizontal prominences; there are two more prominences nearer the suture, directed backwards on top of the hind declivity, which, as well as the

sides, bear some tawny squamæ; each elytron has four regular series of discoidal punctures, two series between the fifth interstice and lateral margin and three along the inflexed side.

Femora medially dilated, with a patch of yellow scales underneath; *tibiæ* flexuous and bearing erect yellowish setæ, the posterior corbels with a very narrow outer truncature.

This species, though very much like the preceding *I. quadricollis* and *I. sternalis*, may be identified by the narrower subparallel contour, more glossy and brightly coloured squamosity, and by the flatter disk and more definite sculpture of the elytra. The suboviform joints of the funiculus differentiate *I. sternalis*.

Length (rost. incl.) $4\frac{1}{2}$; breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Southland.

This is another fine weevil from Mr. A. Philpott's collection.

PROBOSCOCÆLUS, gen. nov.

Body moderately elongate and convex, sparsely pilose, a little nitid.

Rostrum about as long as thorax, widely dilated or pterygiate in front, rather densely and finely setose underneath. *Scrobes* subapical, profound, foveiform, quite open and exposed above. *Head* short, as broad behind as front of thorax, narrowed anteriorly to width of rostrum. *Eyes* minute, quite lateral, distant from thorax, obliquely transversely oval, a little acuminate below. *Antennæ* robust and long; scape thick, setose, reaching backwards to base of thorax; funiculus 7-articulate, basal joint hardly twice as long as broad, joints 2-7 short and about equal; club stout, subrotundate, articulate. *Thorax* somewhat oviform, rather longer than broad, base and apex truncate, without distinct ocular lobes. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* slightly wider than thorax at base. *Legs* stout; *tibiæ* minutely bicalcarate at the extremity. *Tarsi* moderate, penultimate joint deeply bilobed but hardly at all dilated, densely and finely setose underneath.

Anterior *coxæ* prominent, contiguous, placed near the base of prosternum, which is deeply incurved in front; intermediate *coxæ* only slightly, the posterior very widely separated. *Metasternum* not abbreviated. *Abdomen* elongate, basal segment strongly curvate between the *coxæ*, second about as long as first, the frontal suture strongly sinuate,

third and fourth short, with straight deep sutures. The *corbels* of the posterior tibiae are without any external truncature, but are finely ciliate.

A rather singular genus as regards appearance and structure, yet most nearly related to such genera as *Trachyphloeus* and *Aporolobus*. From the latter it may be at once distinguished by the approximated anterior coxæ, and from the former by the shining surface, cavernous scrobes, &c.

Proboscocælus sculpturatus, sp. n.

Rufo-castaneous or ferruginous; thorax more rufescent than the elytra, these latter with two, sometimes three, piceous marks across them; tarsi and antennal club fulvescent; sparingly clothed with short, rather fine, suberect yellowish setæ.

Rostrum grooved along the middle, with a very slender carina along each side of that groove, without any triangular clypeal suture, rounded at the apex. *Thorax* slightly wider before the middle than it is elsewhere; its surface relatively coarsely and closely punctured. *Elytra* moderately coarsely striate-punctate, second and third interstices slightly raised behind.

Underside slightly nitid, pitchy red, distinctly punctate, with fine depressed yellowish setæ. Mandibular scar minute, as are also the parts of the mouth.

Length (rost. incl.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Canterbury College Botanical Station, at the junction of the Waimakariri and Broken River.

Three specimens of this interesting little weevil, found amongst decaying leaves on the ground, by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

DRYMARIA, gen. nov.

Body elongate, moderately convex, subopaque, finely and sparingly setose.

Rostrum stout, almost equalling the thorax in length, not pterygiate, nearly quite cylindrical. *Scrobes* foveiform near the apex, visible from above, prolonged backwards as broad grooves to the eyes. *Mandibular scar* minute. *Eyes* quite minute, with coarse facets, situated at the sides at the base of the rostrum, yet perceptible above. *Head* as wide as front of thorax, narrowed in front, globular below. *Antennæ* long and stout; scape with outstanding setæ, nearly attaining apex of thorax; funiculus 7-articulate, second joint almost

as long as first, 3-7 transverse; club short, subrotundate, indistinctly articulated. *Thorax* subcylindrical, without ocular lobes, base and apex truncate. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* oblong, their shoulders narrowed so as to be but little wider than thorax at the base. *Legs* moderately elongate; anterior tibiae only slightly mucronate at the inner extremity. *Tarsi* with slender grey hairs underneath, third articulation deeply lobed but not expanded, the minute atrophied joint visible between the lobes; terminal joint almost quite the length of the preceding three conjointly.

Prosternum subtruncate in front. Anterior *coxae* prominent and contiguous, situated near the base of the prosternum; middle *coxae* distinctly, the hind pair widely separated. *Metasternum* short, with a deep transverse groove before the hind *coxae*. *Abdomen* elongate, basal two segments connate, without any evident suture, having a short groove at each side only, both broadly impressed; third and fourth segments well developed, not much abbreviated, with very deep straight sutures.

This genus without doubt belongs to the same series as *Protolobus*, *Trachyphleus*, and their allies so far as antennal structure and habits are concerned, but, with the exception of the undilated apical portion of the rostrum, it more nearly approaches the preceding genus *Proboscocalus*. From *Protolobus* it is clearly differentiated by the form of the scrobes, absence of ocular lobes, &c., and from *Aporolobus* by the unexpanded penultimate joint of the tarsi.

Drymaria cilipes, sp. n.

Castaneous, dark or pale; rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi reddish.

Rostrum not smooth, but without well-marked sculpture; it bears some fine yellowish setæ. *Scape* thick, with obvious erect setæ; funiculus finely pilose; club finely pubescent. *Head* convex, nearly smooth, but finely transversely strigose. *Thorax* about a third longer than broad, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, slightly and gradually narrowed behind, its surface subrugose, with coarse irregular punctures. *Elytra* coarsely striate-punctate, four series on each elytron, the lateral punctuation more irregular; the interstices appear a little uneven, owing to the setæ. Anterior *tibiae* fringed along the inner edge with fine yellow setæ, the external setæ outstanding and rather coarse.

Underside coarsely punctate, a little shining, with short

setæ; basal ventral segments piceous, distinctly but less coarsely punctate, 3-5 reddish, nearly quite smooth.

Length (rost. incl.) $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Broken River (*Mr. J. H. Lewis*).

Three examples found amongst fallen leaves in the bush.

Lyperobates virilis, sp. n.

Subopaque; small chocolate-brown squamæ almost entirely cover the body; tarsi and antennæ piceo-rufous; club dull, with very minute greyish pubescence; scutellum yellow.

Rostrum with two broad shallow impressions extending from the eyes almost to the glabrous apex, but becoming indistinct apically; it is covered with depressed somewhat rufescent scales. *Thorax* about as long as broad, widest and obtusely prominent at each side, just before the middle; there is a broad almost rounded impression near each front angle in front; at the middle are two more elongate impressions, bordered by slight ridges; behind the middle there is a broader and shorter elevation with an impression on either side of it; these are nearly continuous with the frontal ones. *Elytra* of the same width as thorax at the base, the shoulders obliquely widened till reaching an obtuse lateral prominence just behind the middle thighs; the sides are then widely incurved, but are again dilated posteriorly, where the hinder part of the disk projects horizontally over the apical declivity; there are four small nodosities near the middle of the disk, two (more prominent) at the base, and two smaller ones near each side in line with the intermediate and posterior femora; they are indistinctly striate-punctate.

Differs from *L. asper* (2534) in coloration, in having much less rough-looking elytra, which, moreover, are of a different outline, it lacks the more distinctly defined ridge along the middle of the thorax, and the rostrum is slightly longer and differently sculptured.

Length (rost. incl.) 4; breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Mount Pirongia. One in my own collection.

Hygrochus granifer, sp. n.

Subopaque, piceous; antennæ and tarsi fusco-rufous, these latter and the funiculus shining; covered with slender, depressed, fuscous and coppery squamæ, and with some pallid or greyish setæ which are somewhat concentrated on the posterior nodosities.

Rostrum one-third shorter than thorax, indistinctly medially ridged, broadly biimpressed near the base. *Scrobes* oblique, deep and broad from the apex to behind the middle, squamose behind. *Head* short, not much broader than the rostrum. *Eyes* very prominent, obliquely oviform, quite lateral, just free from the thorax. *Club* large, ovate, subacuminate, indistinctly quadriarticulate, densely pubescent. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, widest and obtusely prominent before the middle, base and apex truncate; disk a little uneven, having an impression near each front angle and another at each side of the middle in front; there is no definite punctuation, but there are several small shining black granules. *Elytra* subcordate, slightly obtusely prominent and widest behind the oblique shoulders; the base, however, hardly exceeds that of the thorax in width, their apical portion much narrowed; they are slightly uneven, with indistinct, coarse, more or less seriate punctures; there are two small obtuse basal elevations and four on top of the posterior declivity, those on the disk (about four on each elytron) are less definite; at the suture near the base there are several small black shining granules.

H. oculatus is most like this species, but has a longer and more cylindrical thorax, with a more definite continuous median ridge. In *H. oscitans* and *H. verrucosus* the two broad rostral grooves are separated by a well-marked carina extending from the apex to the eyes.

In this genus there are no ocular lobes or any distinct exterior truncature of the posterior corbels. The metasternum is very short, not being longer than the middle of the second ventral segment.

Length (rost. incl.) $2\frac{7}{8}$; breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One example in my own collection.

THESIUS, gen. nov.

Body suboblong, squamose.

Rostrum as long as thorax, nearly as broad as the head. *Scrobes* subapical, not prolonged towards the eyes. *Scapæ* attaining front of thorax. *Funiculus* elongate, 7-articulate. *Eyes* distant from thorax and each other, small, longitudinally oval, subtruncate below. *Thorax* subquadrate, without ocular lobes. Anterior *tibiæ* flexuous, mucronate; posterior corbels with double ciliæ, the truncate surface narrow. *Prosternum* moderately incurved in front. Anterior

coæ contiguous. *Metasternum* short. Mandibular *scar* present.

The typical specimen partakes of the structure of *Platyomida* and *Inophlæus*, but cannot be located in either of these genera.

Thesius inophlæoides, sp. n.

Opaque, fuscous, densely covered with small, depressed, obscure squamæ intermingled with paler and brighter thick setæ; antennæ and tarsi ferrugineous.

Rostrum with a central but not sharply defined ridge. *Thorax* widest before the middle, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, truncate at apex, base slightly curvate; disk very uneven, with a basal and three frontal depressions and intervening elevations, all more or less irregular, its punctuation concealed. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, much narrowed and declivous behind, distinctly wider than thorax at the base, their sides not quite straight, the shoulders being a little oblique and prominent; there are also two small nodiform prominences just behind the posterior femora; disk slightly transversely convex; there are two longitudinal basal elevations and a series of four nodosities on the summit of the posterior declivity, which is not at all flattened, being obtusely ridged along the suture; the dorsum is slightly uneven, with small inequalities, but the covering obscures all other sculpture, though some coarse irregular punctures are visible.

Scape dull, with some outstanding setæ, very gradually thickened, but not clavate, towards the extremity. *Funiculus* shining, finely and sparingly setose, second joint as long as the elongate basal one; 4-7 obconical, gradually decreasing in length, none elongate; club very elongate, oval, tri-articulate.

Underside fuscous, with fine greyish-testaceous vestiture.

Length (rost. incl.) $3\frac{1}{4}$; breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Broken River. One.

Mr. J. H. Lewis has proved that hitherto our knowledge of the Coleopterous fauna of that district had been very meagre indeed.

Catoptes limbatus, sp. n.

Suboblong, opaque, fuscous; antennæ and tarsi reddish; squamosity dense, fine, and variegate; thoracic disk fuscous, the sides tawny grey; on each elytron from the base to top

of hind declivity the squamæ are chocolate-brown, those on the suture, however, are paler along their sides, and on the apices the colour is similar to that of the sides of the thorax; there are also some greyish setæ on some parts.

Rostrum about as long as thorax, slightly pterygiate, a little contracted medially, not ridged above, depressed between the antennæ, its apex red and slightly rugose. The *scape* attains the front of thorax. *Funiculus* sparingly pilose, basal two joints of equal length, third slightly longer than fourth, obconical; joints 4-7 rather short. *Thorax* of equal length and breadth, moderately convex, widest before the middle, with a distinct central groove. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* rather wider than thorax at the base, very gradually curvedly narrowed backwards, third and fifth interstices moderately elevated, most prominent at the summit of hind slope, where the greyish setæ are somewhat concentrated; they are moderately striate-punctate.

Underside piceous, moderately closely punctate, covered with griseous scales and setæ. Prosternum deeply incurved. Basal ventral segment of about the same length as metasternum, broadly impressed behind.

The *ocular lobes* are well developed. *Scrobes* subapical, profound, open above. *Eyes* oblique, subacuminate in front. *Corbels* of posterior tibiæ not perfectly closed, there being a narrow interval between the inner and outer cilia.

The coloration, inter-antennal depression, the well-marked thoracic furrow, the elevated elytral interstices, and structure of the hind tibiæ render this species distinct.

Length (rost. incl.) 3; breadth 1 line.

Otara, Southland (*Mr. A. Philpott*). Two individuals.

Group Rhyparosomidæ.

Phrynixus bicarinellus, sp. n.

Elongate-ovate, fuscous; rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi rufescent; uneven, irregularly clothed with coarse, sponge-like, fusco-testaceous setæ, which form several crests.

Rostrum rather long, its anterior half nude, finely yet distinctly punctate, with two short yellow setæ at its apex; on the middle from the antennal insertion backwards there are two fine carinæ separated by a narrow well-marked groove; basal half squamose, slightly contracted, with a median crest before the eyes. *Antennæ* elongate, sparsely squamose; scape attains back of eye, it is rather slender, but clavate at the extremity; basal two joints of funiculus elon-

gate, almost equal, the first the stouter, 3-7 transverse, very slightly and gradually incrassate; club ovate, thickly covered with yellow hairs. *Eyes* large, but depressed. *Thorax* about a half longer than broad, narrower in front than at the base, but without any obvious constriction, the disk uneven, with a median basal depression; its sculpture consists of coarse irregular rugosities rather than punctures; there are two distinct crests at the apex. *Elytra* oviform, rather elongate; on each shoulder there is an elongate crest, a smaller one between it and the suture, and eight others of irregular form on each elytron; there are no well-marked striæ or punctures. *Legs* rough, of normal structure.

Underside fuscous, opaque, slightly uneven or asperate, with testaceous squamæ. *Prosternum* deeply incurved in front. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* with five segments, basal two of nearly same length at the sides, their suture not well defined in the middle, 3-5 on an abruptly lower plane, third and fourth very short.

Three distinguishing characters will be seen if carefully examined—the two bright yellow setæ on the tip of the rostrum, the well-marked groove between the carinæ, and the rather large depressed eyes.

Length (rost. incl.) $3\frac{1}{2}$; breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Otira Gorge. One, found by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Phrynixus ventralis, sp. n.

Opaque, nigro-fuscous, covered with testaceous sappy matter; rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi somewhat rufescent.

Rostrum slightly expanded before the point of antennal insertion, the middle punctate, with two slightly asperate costæ which do not reach the apex; there are two small yellowish crests on the middle and a longer median one near the base. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, not wider than the head in front, without distinct frontal crests, but with five or six irregular elevations, the most distinct being a pair close to the basal depression and one before these along the middle; its punctuation apparently very coarse, but finer in front. *Elytra* oblong-oval, scutellar region depressed, with two small basal elevations and an elongate crest on each shoulder; there are some other less definite ones, and several small black tubercles protrude here and there; each elytron has four series of large punctures which, on the posterior declivity, are transformed into striæ.

Antennæ elongate; scape slender, but distinctly knobbed

at the extremity, with fine yellow setæ, it attains the back of the eye; funiculus pubescent, gradually incrassate, basal two joints nearly equally elongate, the first slightly thicker. *Legs* normal.

Underside reddish; basal two ventral segments seemingly connate, but with an oblique series of coarse contiguous punctures from the centre to each side, denoting where the suture between them should be; accepting that line of demarcation, the second is longer than the first and appears depressed at the base; both are coarsely punctate; fifth finely punctured, third and fourth impunctate, with deep sutures.

Nearly allied to *P. tuberculatus* (1509), but with peculiar abdominal sculpture.

Length (rost. incl.) $2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Riccarton, Canterbury. Two, found by Mr. H. Suter.

AMPHISKIRRA, gen. nov.

Body apterous, elongate, unequally convex, much contracted medially, sparsely clothed.

Rostrum arched, elongate, frontal half slightly expanded, the basal portion with a fine but well-defined carina, which becomes wider at the point of antennal insertion, but much finer beyond it. *Scrobes* foveiform at the middle, but prolonged, yet less deeply, towards the front of the eyes. *Antennæ* moderately long and slender. *Scape* slender and flexuous, clavate at the extremity, and attaining the back of the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, the second joint quite as long as, but rather more slender than, the basal one, 3-6 suboblong, seventh slightly enlarged; club oval, not visibly articulated. *Eyes* free from thorax, situated quite at the sides in front, small, rather flat, distinctly faceted, longitudinally oval. *Head* short, much narrowed in front, globular below. *Thorax* about as long as broad, very much swollen or dilated at each side before the middle, base sharply truncate and submarginate, without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* closely adapted to base of thorax, of the same width there, widest behind the middle. *Legs* moderately long; femora arched above; tibiæ somewhat flexuous, distinctly mucronate at the extremity. *Tarsi* rather short, basal joint scarcely perceptible from above, second transverse, third only slightly dilated, excavate above, but not lobate; terminal as long as all the preceding joints combined; claws small.

Prosternum slightly incurved in front. Anterior *coxæ*

slightly separated, the intermediate also prominent, rather widely separated. *Metasternum* very short. *Abdomen* elongate, second segment convex, on the same plane, and nearly as long, as the basal one; the suture between these is fine yet distinct, and oblique towards the sides; third and fourth not discernible, fifth roughly sculptured.

Chamæsephis makes the nearest approach to this genus in structure; the form, however, is altogether different. The medially swollen sides of the thorax are a quite exceptional feature in this group, so that but little difficulty will be experienced in its recognition.

Amphiskirra umbricola, sp. n.

Subopaque; rostrum red and a little shining; thorax obscure dark reddish; basal depression of elytra piceofuscous and a little shining, the rest of their surface slightly variegated, yellowish or dark brown; antennæ and legs fusco-testaceous.

Rostrum smooth near the extremity and bearing some soft subdepressed greyish setæ. *Thorax* subdepressed on the disk; its punctuation rather coarse, not dense, and quite irregular, with more or less rugose intervals; there is a short keel from the middle forwards and an impression near the base, neither very definite. *Elytra* a good deal rounded and distended behind the middle, so that they seem much narrowed towards the base, posterior declivity rounded but not vertical; a considerable area near the base is occupied by a broad depression; the general sculpture is not well marked, but there are three more or less evident striæ on each, with some unequal punctures; the interstices are rather broad and irregularly elevated; the basal depression is estriate, but has six or seven punctures; their clothing is setiform and irregularly distributed, and smeared with sappy matter, but appears to be yellowish.

Length (rost. incl.) $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Otira Gorge (Mr. J. H. Lewis). A single specimen of this little weevil.

Aræoscapus ardens, sp. n.

Elongate, subovate, slightly nitid, pale rufo-castaneous; antennæ and tarsi rufescent.

Rostrum arched, elongate; in front of the antennal insertion, before the middle, somewhat convex or broadly ridged,

the basal portion with fine indefinite sculpture. *Head* grooved between the eyes, which are slightly oblique. *Scape* flexuous, slender, apically clavate, with minute, inconspicuous, depressed setæ. *Funiculus* sparingly pubescent, basal joint almost pyriform, seventh subquadrate, evidently larger than the preceding; club elongate, thick near the extremity, rather slender at the base, distinctly pubescent. *Thorax* as long as broad, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, slightly and gradually towards the base, from which a narrow depression proceeds towards the middle, its punctuation distinct but somewhat irregular; it bears short yellowish setæ. *Elytra* oviform, of the same width as thorax at the base, broadest near the middle; striate-punctate, interstices a little uneven, scutellar region depressed; they bear some minute yellowish setæ, but more conspicuous ones are so congregated as to form about twenty small patches.

Tibiæ flexuous, mucronate, with a series of minute setæ which form a fringe on the front face of the anterior and the hind part of the other pairs. The basal *ventral segment* across its front is depressed, the second is slightly flattened medially in front.

A rather brightly coloured species as compared with the others, and with slightly different eyes.

Length (rost. incl.) $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Ngatira, near Rotorua.

Described from two specimens in my own collection, found about fourteen years ago.

Aræoscapus estriatus, sp. n.

Subovate, opaque, fusco-piceous; legs fusco-rufous; rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi rufescent; irregularly clothed with fine, depressed, yellow scales and squamiform setæ.

Rostrum arched, quite the length of thorax, the apical half very slightly expanded and indistinctly punctate, the basal portion broadly grooved and squamose along the middle, and with a fine carina at each side of the groove. *Thorax* about as long as broad, widest near the middle, rounded there, slightly more narrowed in front than at the base, which, as well as the apex, is truncate; it is a little uneven above, medially depressed at the base, its punctuation hidden; the scales are somewhat concentrated in places, so as to form a slightly raised elongate patch along the middle near the front, but with an almost bare space on each side of it and two patches on the apex. *Elytra* ovate, broadest

near the hind thighs, of the same width as thorax at the base; the scutellar region is depressed; they are without striæ or serial punctures; the squamosity is irregularly distributed and forms a series of small patches across the top of the posterior declivity, another just below it, and a pair before the middle of the disk, but nearer the sides than they are to the suture; none of these, however, are sharply defined. *Legs* stout, tibiæ a little flexuous but not distinctly mucronate.

Underside opaque, fuscous, with fine, decumbent, brassy setæ. Prosternum deeply incurved in front; anterior coxæ medially contiguous. Second ventral segment in the middle rather longer than the basal, with oblique lateral sutures, third and fourth very short, the terminal medially bi-impressed at the apex. *Funiculus* very slightly thickened towards the extremity, seventh joint larger than the preceding one; club distinctly pubescent; scape flexuous, clavate at apex.

This species may be readily identified by the absence of the usual serial punctures and striæ of the elytra.

Length (rost. incl.) 2; breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Otira Gorge. A single specimen found by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Bradypata dilaticollis, sp. n.

Opaque, fuscous; legs fusco-rufous; the rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi red; unevenly clad with yellow squamiform setæ.

Rostrum arched, the frontal dilated portion with linear sculpture, the basal portion not distinctly ridged, but convex along the middle. *Thorax* rather broader than long, a good deal dilated medially at the sides; the surface uneven, its punctuation concealed by the depressed yellow scales, base and apex truncate. *Elytra* subovate, broadest near the middle, scarcely broader than thorax at the base; scutellar depression bordered at each side by a short elevation; there are no striæ or series of punctures visible on the dorsum, but on a denuded spot on the top of the hind declivity the suture appears smooth and convex, with a fine stria at each side of it; there are about a dozen more or less distinct squamose nodosities, and some minute tubercles or granular elevations above.

Tibiæ moderately mucronate and bearing coarse yellow setæ or scales. *Scape* flexuous, moderately clavate at the extremity, nearly glabrous. *Funiculus* sparingly pilose, first

joint stout, seventh nearly twice the bulk of the sixth; club ovate, solid.

A glance at the thorax is sufficient to distinguish this from *B. capitalis*. The eyes are a little further apart and the head is less pinched in behind the eyes than in the typical species. Near each side of the rostrum a very slender carina extends backwards from the point of the antennal insertion, but does not reach the eye.

Length (rost. incl.) $2\frac{1}{4}$; breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Southland. One from Mr. A. Philpott.

Brudypatæ interstitialis, sp. n.

Subovate, piceo-fuscous; scape rufous; funiculus and tarsi piceous; irregularly covered with greyish scale-like matter and yellow setæ.

Thorax studded with small granules. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, with shallow grooves formed apparently of large impressions, and with some minute granules; the longitudinal interstices narrow and somewhat elevated and interrupted, being composed evidently of series of granules.

Underside opaque, piceous, the basal and terminal ventral segments reddish, the first slightly more elevated than the second, broad, depressed between the coxæ, and with two large punctiform foveæ there and scattered punctures behind; the second short, nearly smooth, with five or six minute punctures only, third and fourth extremely short, fifth closely and finely sculptured, with a fovea near its extremity.

In general appearance and nodosities very similar to *B. capitalis*, with the exceptions detailed above.

Length (rost. incl.) 2; breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Canterbury College Botanical Station, at the junction of the Waimakariri and Broken River (*Mr. J. H. Lewis*).

Group Hylobiidæ.

STILBODERMA, gen. nov.

Small, subovate, moderately convex, sparsely clothed with slender hairs.

Rostrum stout, arched, subcylindrical. *Scrobes* visible above, profound, beginning before the middle and extending to the eyes; they are expanded below, so that only a narrow interval exists between them on the under surface. *Antennæ* rather short. *Scape* stout, clavate at apex, attaining the

lower and front part of the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, basal joint thick; second slender at base, only half as thick as the first at the apex and nearly as long as that is; 3-6 small and transverse, seventh transverse, at least twice as stout as the preceding one. *Club* oblong-oval, stout, not perceptibly articulated. *Eyes* distinctly faceted, lateral, free from thorax, transversely oval. *Thorax* truncate at base and apex, without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* subcordate. *Tibiae* slightly expanded, with prominent, curved, external hooks, their inner extremity acutely produced. *Tarsi* slender, their soles almost without vestiture, having a few fine hairs only; basal joint slender at the base, as long as the terminal one; the penultimate a little expanded, excavate above at the apex, but not bilobed.

Prosternum indistinctly incurved in front. Anterior *coxæ* slightly separated, the intermediate not so far apart as the posterior. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* elongate, basal two segments large and almost equal, their suture slightly sinuous; third and fourth short, with deep sutures.

This differs from *Eiratus* in having almost contiguous anterior *coxæ*, unlobed penultimate tarsal joints, by the absence of the scutellum, and other details; it is, however, the most nearly related genus.

Stilboderma impressipennis, sp. n.

Glossy, infuscate red; antennæ and tarsi fusco-testaceous, club darker and pubescent; the body sparingly clothed with inconspicuous slender hairs.

Rostrum finely sculptured. *Thorax* about as broad as long, a little narrowed anteriorly, moderately coarsely and closely sculptured. *Elytra* truncate and sharply defined at the base, their sides moderately rounded, rather abruptly narrowed at the extremity; broadly transversely impressed before the middle, rather coarsely striate-punctate, subcrenate on some parts; third and fifth interstices slightly elevated at the base, the summit of the posterior declivity slightly prominent but without callosities; their base slightly exceeds that of the thorax in width.

Underside shining, rufo-piceous, rather coarsely but not closely punctured (femora inclusive), and bearing a few fine hairs only.

Length (rost. excl.) 1; breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Canterbury College Botanical Station. Two specimens from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

ATHOR, gen. nov.

Body subcylindric, small, minutely squamose.

Rostrum nearly as long as thorax, arcuate, slightly dilated in front. *Scrobes* deep, beginning near apex, oblique, convergent underneath. *Eyes* transversely oval, situated at the sides of the head close to the thorax, widely separated above, depressed. *Scope* stout, attaining the eye, flexuous, gradually incrassate. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, basal joint as thick as the scape; joints 5-7 obconical, transverse, seventh largest. *Club* oval, not distinctly articulate. *Thorax* slightly constricted in front, base widely bisinuate, without well-marked ocular lobes. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* rather short, subcylindrical, rather wider than thorax at the base, simply rounded apically. *Femora* proportionally large and thick. *Tibiae* also thick, flexuous, external terminal hook stout, the inner calcar also well developed. *Tarsi* pubescent underneath, very broad and short, penultimate joint with short lobes, the terminal remarkably small, with small claws.

Prosternum deeply incurved in front. Anterior *coxae* large, contiguous; the intermediate slightly separated, posterior widely. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* of only moderate length, second segment not quite so large as the first, the suture sinuate, third and fourth abbreviated.

The only exponent of this genus is chiefly remarkable on account of the subcylindric outline, obtusely rounded elytral apex, broad tarsi, with their setose surface, the relatively thick legs, and deeply emarginate prosternum, all being characters which distinguish it from its congeners.

Athor arcifera, sp. n.

Opaque, variegate; fuscous, the legs and hind body sometimes a little rufescent behind and at the sides; tarsi and antennae dark red, club picuous; the flattened squamæ are not easily seen and appear to be absent from the thoracic disk, but on the elytra pallid scales extend as far as the hind thighs and form a sort of arch from one shoulder to the other; the greater portion of the hind body is sometimes of a light chocolate hue; on the rostrum and sides of the thorax the squamosity is grey.

Rostrum apparently coarsely punctate. *Thorax* of nearly equal length and breadth, a little rounded laterally, evidently narrower in front than behind; coarsely, closely, and almost rugosely punctured. *Elytra* deeply sulcate, their punctures

most distinct near the sides; interstices apparently slightly rugose, under the microscope the fifth seem to have a series of minute granules.

Underside dull piccous, moderately coarsely punctured, the squamæ and slender setæ pallid.

Length (rost. incl.) $1\frac{1}{4}$; breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Broken River.

Another of the numerous discoveries made by Mr. J. H. Lewis. Four specimens.

Group *Cylindrorhinidæ*.

Sargon hudsoni, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately convex, subopaque, nigrescent; sparingly clothed with minute, inconspicuous, round greyish scales, those on the rostrum and sides of thorax more elongate and brighter, a few being viridescent and pink.

Rostrum a little shorter than thorax and half its width, with two ill-defined ridges starting from the interocular groove and extending obliquely forwards, and with a well-developed central carina; the surface rather finely punctured, more closely near the sides, the apical portion setose. *Thorax* about equal in length and breadth, its sides almost straight behind, obliquely narrowed near the front, apex slightly medially emarginate; surface uneven, with coarse irregular rugosities near the sides; the longitudinal furrow deep and broad, its punctuation rather fine and close on the middle, coarser near the sides and base. *Scutellum* indistinct. *Elytra* oblong, shoulders curvedly narrowed, yet distinctly wider than thorax at the base, obliquely narrowed and deflexed posteriorly, apices slightly divergent at the suture, but not prolonged; their surface rather finely and not closely punctured; each with six discoidal striæ having a few coarse punctures at the base; third and fifth interstices costiform, the former most prominent on top of the posterior declivity, but prolonged, though less elevated, to the extremity; the fifth terminates very abruptly, so as to appear nodiform behind; seventh moderately raised from behind each shoulder to the declivity, so as to form a thick margin.

Legs stout, with more brightly coloured scales than the clytra; posterior corbels simple, without any external truncature.

Underside a little shining, black, finely punctured; the sternum and basal ventral segments with somewhat rufescent

slender squamæ, basal segment rather longer than second, the intervening suture angulate medially; third and fourth equal, with straight sutures; fourth and fifth transversely depressed medially at the base.

When placed side by side with *S. carinatus* the difference in coloration is very apparent, that species appearing to be entirely of a peculiar slightly rufescent grey, the derm itself being invisible; whereas *S. hudsoni* appears to be nearly black, the squamosity being inconspicuous. In the former species the rostral carina is less distinct, the front of the thorax is not emarginate, the scutellum is well developed, the elytral striæ are finely punctured throughout, and the third interstices are quite as nodiform behind as the fifth.

Length (rost. incl.) 8; breadth 3 lines.

Mount Holdsworth, at an elevation of 4300 feet.

Named in honour of Mr. G. V. Hudson, who discovered it.

[To be continued.]

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Iowa Geological Survey. Vol. xviii. *Annual Report* 1907. Des Moines: Published for Iowa Geological Survey, 1908. Pp. i-xi, 1-291; pls. i.-xvi.

THE bulk of this Report is devoted to a most valuable dissertation on the Devonian Fishes of Iowa by Charles R. Eastman. Of great length and thoroughly exhaustive of the subject, it would be impossible here to give an adequate summary of its contents. In the introductory portion of his memoir the Author surveys that thorny problem the origin of the paired fins, wherein he favours the arguments of Dean and Cope as against Smith Woodward; and later he discusses the classification of the Arthrodira, reviewing the work of Continental savants, and, among British ichthyologists, Mr. C. T. Regan, Prof. Bridge, Dr. Traquair, and Mr. [*sic*] E. Ray Lankester.

There is much that is new in these pages, as might be supposed, and not a little that will afford matter for further debate. Perhaps one of the most remarkable things in the whole Report is the Author's asserted discovery of an actual fossil brain, in *Rhadinichthys deani*, sp. n. The substance of this brain, he tells us, "became transformed into calcium phosphate before decomposition set in, and whose walls in consequence are scarcely shrunken. This view is